

A HAPPY JERU.

A Funny Story of Love in and out of a Kitchen.

It is pretty generally admitted, so much so, in fact, that it is regarded almost as a rule, that when a man gets into a quarrel with a woman he can never do any more than come out second best. Women seem to be fully aware of this, for when they enter upon a military expedition they carry themselves as so many Alexanders in petticoats—fully confident to return from it with a captive to their chariot wheels. Now and then, however, the rule is reversed, and fair femininity finds out to its sorrow that even to it such a word as fail is possible. Miss Babetta Wetzler, a coy Hebrew maiden, is one who has experienced this. A few months ago she was in the home of Mr. Hyman, an West Twenty-third street, as a cook, and if the fact is taken into consideration that she did not burn the meat or use more salt than the ordinary human being likes too so often, she was a very fair cook. Beauty she had none—to spare. She consoled herself, however, with the adage that, "handsome is that handsome does," and devoted all her mind and energy to her art of cookery. Now fate would have it that a young man named David Keyes also entered the household of Mrs. Hyman in the capacity of coachman. He was two years younger than Babetta, not ill-looking, and the consequence was that Babetta was smitten. To while away the time which now and then hung heavily on his hands, David paid her some attention. This increased Babetta's love, and in an evil moment she so far forgot herself as to grant him favors which she soon regretted, for the Jehu positively refused to return good for good by marrying her. It must be added that David was supposed to be possessed of some money, and this fact, perhaps, had the effect to strengthen the passion of the kitchen goddess. Babetta used prayers and entreaties. No avail. Threats followed. No use. Diurnal pictures of eternal imprisonment in a gloomy dungeon were drawn for him. He heeded not. Tears, the last resource of a woman, were equally fruitless. "Barkis was not willin'," and nothing was able to make him willin'. About two weeks ago Babetta carried her threats into execution and the gallant David was safely landed in Ludlow-street jail, there to think over the enormity of his crime. Strange to say, however, a few days after David's arrest, Babetta called on him with another woman and proposed to give up all claims to his person and to her rights of legally being made his wife on payment of \$125 net cash. At least this is David's story, as told to the Express reporter this morning. But strange is the perversity of man. David said sooner than pay so much money he would marry her. It was Babetta's turn to refuse, and the twain parted in no better spirits than they met.

Keys engaged counsel, and yesterday the case was before Judge Donohue. The Judge gave the Solomonian decision that the woman should go to jail, to be married there. If she did not call on or before 4 o'clock yesterday, then David was to be released—freed from prison and from all obligations with Miss Babetta Wetzler. David's counsel hurried to the jail and informed his client of the decision. On Sunday a friend of his had brought him in a clean shirt. He had laid it aside for an extraordinary occasion. The extraordinary occasion, he thought, had arrived. He donned it yesterday afternoon. He and his counsel waited until 4 o'clock yesterday. No Babetta arrived. Perhaps the street-car had broken down or an accident had happened on the Elevated Road, thought counsel and client, and waited another hour. At 5 the lawyer left and David took off his clean shirt. There is a happy man in Ludlow-street jail to-day. He will soon be released, and no woman has a claim on him. His name is David Keyes.

Theatre Saturday Night.

The Union Comedy Company gave their closing performance of their two weeks engagement in this city, at which time they repeated 'Oliver Twist,' the play was rendered in a creditable manner. After the play was concluded, J. M. Martin and James Owens, were introduced to the audience, and had their collar and elbow wrestling match, in which Mr. Martin came off with the best out of three. At 1 o'clock a special train took the company to Portland so as to take passage on the Great Republic, which left Portland for San Francisco at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The managers, in fact the whole company made many friends during their short stay in Salem, and we trust that they may find it convenient to visit the capital city again and that if they do, they may be favored with better weather and a more profitable engagement, disagreeable weather having interfered very materially in the attendance during their stay with us.

Appointments.

The following Notaries Public have been appointed since our last report: J. W. Robb, Clatsop County; L. Dieschneider, Marion County; E. Hamilton, Multnomah County, and the following offices of the State Militia have been issued commissions: J. H. Turner, Brig. Genl. Third Brig.; Joseph B. Wiley, Aide-de-camp to W. H. Ellinger, Maj. Genl. with rank of Major, Ira Erb, Co. 1st Reg. 2nd Brig.; Wm. G. Westcott, 1st Lieut. Co. D. 1st Reg. 2nd Brig.; Ed. Chamberlain, 2d Lieut. Co. D. 1st Reg. 2nd Brig.

Got Tangled.

Yesterday afternoon just as the Congressional Sunday school let out, a team driven by two strangers, became unmanageable, when in front of James Martin's residence on Center street, and splashed mud at a lively rate, in their desperate efforts to run, one of the horses got tangled and was thrown down in the mud. Considerable excitement prevailed among passers by, but no damage done.

Sixteen Chinese lepers came into San Francisco court last week as witnesses and the court adjourned the case at once. The party in charge of the lepers stated that the summons embraced 17 but one sloughed off and fell to pieces when he took hold of him. Box the sixteen up and send them to Wendell Phillips, Boston.

A PECK WHICH DID NOT GET A PECK. A Reverend Immoralist Somewhat Disappointed in Matrimonial Affairs.

The following account of a minister's failure to be married is taken from the Napa, (Cal.) Register. The parties concerned are well known in this city; the man, H. P. Peck, formerly officiating as pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, but it became too "warm" for him in this community and he was forced to resign and seek new pastures, which he did in the flowery State of California. The woman, Mrs. Hinsdale, a late resident of this city, procured a divorce from her husband, J. H. Dickson, (Peck doing all in his power to assist) and followed the man Peck to his new field of labor, where they intended to become one, but with what success will be shown by what follows:

"A few days ago a preacher named H. P. Peck, armed with a marriage license, applied to Rev. W. E. Honeyman, then attending the Synod of the Pacific, in session in San Francisco, to solemnize a marriage contract between himself and a Mrs. — of Napa. Subsequently Mr. Honeyman learned something concerning the domestic relations of the parties seeking to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock, that caused him to decline to officiate. Peck then invited Rev. R. Wiley to tie the knot, but he had been given points in the case that made it impracticable for him to comply. Rev. E. S. Todd was next sent for, but he positively declined to lend his services. Then Judge Stony was sought after by the persevering Peck, but that gentleman was out of town. Justice Henning's residence was next visited; he was not in. Now it was Justice Hartwell's turn, but he was away from home. Finally Justice Henning was found, and he proceeded to the Napa Hotel to perform the work so long delayed. After being detained a short time, however, he was informed that there was some misunderstanding in the matter, and the wedding was "declared off." Now the question will be asked, "What was the matter?" Simply this: It had been ascertained by the ministers applied to that Peck had a divorced wife and two children living in St. Louis that the woman he was about to marry had a husband living in Salem, Oregon, from whom she had been recently divorced on technical grounds, in order to join Peck; that Peck had told conflicting stories regarding his domestic affairs, and that he had no moral right to assume new marital powers. Mr. Peck ministers to sacred things at Merced. He has preached in Napa two or three times, he is a man of fine address, as well as a fluent speaker. How this affair, in which he figures so conspicuously, will end, time alone will tell.

Secretary Everts' Joke.

Secretary of State Everts is a grave man, who seldom attempts anything humorous, but he perpetrated a joke at the expense of the President, at the time the Chinese Embassy was granted its first audience at a Cabinet meeting, which is worth repeating. The credentials of Chin Lan Pin, as Resident Minister, were presented. The credentials were written in Chinese characters similar to those seen on tea chests and packages of fire-crackers, a yellowish strip of paper about seven feet long and one foot wide, neatly rolled on a stick of sandal wood. The characters were very large and heavy, being about three-fourths of an inch in height. When Everts commenced to read a translation, which had been made by Yung Wing, the American educated attache, he gravely handed the original to President Hayes, saying: "Will you be so good as to look over the original, Mr. President, to see if the translation is literal."

Report of Committee on State Printing.

To the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon: Your committee appointed to examine the work executed by the State Printer during the last two years, and his charges therefor, beg leave to report that they have performed that duty as far as the short time allotted them and the printed matter obtainable would permit. They appointed Mr. P. H. D'Arcy, of this city, a practical printer, to measure the work, and his report is herewith transmitted. To verify his measurement and estimates, we caused a part of the work to be also measured by Mr. Keady, a practical printer, heretofore and now employed upon the state work, and his measurement corresponds with measurement made by Mr. D'Arcy. Other parties, being printers, measured parts of the work with like results. We took the testimony of the State Printer, M. V. Brown, A. Noltner, printing expert, ex-officio, Chadwick, A. L. Stinson, foreman of the State printing office, and others, printers mainly, which testimony accompanies this report. It will be seen that Mr. D'Arcy finds that, "for the work which he was able to obtain copies of printed between Sept. 1, 1876, and Sept. 1, 1878, the State printer was paid \$21,348 40, and that he was entitled to receive for the same work correctly measured \$18,692 94; showing that for that work the State printer received \$7,854 47 more than he was entitled to under the law." This measurement of Mr. D'Arcy's was made under the law existing when Mr. Brown was elected. In 1874 a new law was enacted, changing in some respects the manner of executing the work. It is clear that it is in the power of the legislature to make such changes during the term of an elected printer, and that in these particulars the work should have been done and the measurement made under the act of 1874. Your committee are supported in their opinion by members of the legal profession with whom they have talked. The testimony of Gov. Chadwick shows that he has the same

view of the law. Computations under this law, Mr. D'Arcy estimates, would still further reduce the compensation to which the State printer was entitled for composition, press work and paper on the journals fully eleven per cent. Mr. Waite, a well known book and job printer, who is now doing the state printing, estimates that the reduction would be greater than that for work that Mr. D'Arcy did not measure, not being able to obtain copies of the same. It is presumable that the overpayment upon this work was not less than upon that measured and reported by D'Arcy. House joint resolution No. 49 of the session of 1872, provides that for pamphlets and journals, paper 24 by 38 inches in size shall be used. The testimony of Mr. Keady, and also of Mr. Stinson, who was foreman of the state printing office, shows that the paper of that size was actually used, but the state was charged for paper only one-fourth that size, the printer making four reams of one. Thus, for a ream of paper for which the law allowed ten dollars and which cost about six dollars, the printer obtained from the state about forty dollars. Presswork was charged four pages to the form or signature. The law required that there shall be eight pages, and the testimony shows that nearly all, or all, was printed eight pages to the form. Composition on one page bills invariably charged two pages. When it is remembered that there is a profit of full 100 per cent. on this kind of work counting but one page, the grade of this doubling process is not overmatched by that which made four reams of one. The testimony taken by us shows that there was no custom warranting it. The State printer was paid for 1,000 copies of the report of committee to visit the penitentiary. The receipt given him by the sergeant at arms shows that but 500 were printed. One thousand copies of joint rules and standing committees of the senate were charged and but 150 were printed; 1,000 copies of reports of joint committees to visit the state university were paid for, but only 500 were printed; 300 copies of report of committee to visit agricultural college were printed and 1,000 paid for. The law of 1874 provides 500 copies of the session laws, by order of the secretary of state, and 1,000 copies were printed.

In 1876 the state paid \$16 for printing assessment rolls for all the counties. There seems to be no authority for this. The state is charged with the covering of 1,000 each of the message and accompanying documents. The testimony of Governor Chadwick shows that 300 were bound together in one volume, and therefore were not covered at all. Including the governor's message there are 17 of these documents, which makes a reduction on this item of \$765. The measurement of our expert, Mr. D'Arcy, does not include this deduction. Having no evidence as to the number actually furnished, we therefore allowed for the full number which the law provides for and on which the state printer charged. These are but illustrations, and do not by any means cover all the abuses discovered in the department. Mr. Noltner, the state printing expert, testified that he did not measure a page of the printing, though he certified to its correctness under oath and charged the state for six days' service in measuring the work. He was the officer of the state supposed to stand between the state and the printer, and his conduct in certifying to the work, with or without examination, was most reprehensible and deserving the severest censure. Nor is the secretary of state blameless, for the law makes it his duty to examine the state printing and call to his aid one expert for that purpose. Had either of these officers performed their duties, the state would have been saved thousands of dollars unlawfully taken from its treasury. Under the head of "department printing" all sorts of work seem to have been done, even to the printing of ornamental programmes of the daily proceeding of the teachers' institutes, and the free circulation of the same among the citizens of the town where held. There is no warrant of law for much of the printing of reports. The inferior state officers and everybody connected with the government makes and prints a report, except the janitor, which comprise much useless matter of no interest to anybody, except possibly, the authors, and not half worth the printing. This rapidly growing evil ought in some way to be checked.

It will be seen that the state printer during the two years ending Sept. 1, 1878, was overpaid on work measured by our expert, \$7,854 47. Add \$765 overpaid according to the testimony of ex-Secretary Chadwick for covering documents never covered, and the amounts is \$8,619 47. To this should be added a probable pro rata over payment on \$4,904 28 not measured, which makes such over payment amount to more than \$10,000, and this sum does not include the 11 per cent. greater reduction on house and senate journals which measurements under the law of 1874 would result in.

The Milwaukee News has stirred up the brewers of lager beer of that city, and in fact the whole population, by demonstrating that instead of manufacturing the famous Milwaukee lager beer from barley and hops, they have been in the practice of substituting corn and rice—unmercantable rice at that—for barley, and fastening upon the public rice-made or corn-made beer, under cover of a reputation they have acquired in the past by making beer exclusively from hops and barley. The brewers confess the truth of the charge and make a lame attempt to justify the practice. The News also charges that at the present price (\$8 per barrel) the brewers clear over one hundred per cent over charges and expenses, and that no reason exists why beer should not be sold for three instead of five cents a glass. Public sentiment of course is excited against the brewers. —The enemies which the British soldiers encounter in Cyprus are deadly fevers, mosquitoes of the most numerous and pertinacious kind, wasps of a remarkably energetic character, and huge centipedes that have a sociable way of insisting on sharing their camp beds with them.

THE STATE FAIR.

Special Mention.

We would speak again of the fine showing of Mrs. Cline, consisting of canned corn, plums and blackberries. The corn is of the variety called sweet corn, and the only sort fit for table use, we have tried it and find it better than any that we have had from abroad, the cans are pressed full of corn, so we get no superfluous water as is the case with most of the California canned products. The fruit is already sweetened for table use, she has planted a large field of blackberries for future years, and is getting a large plum orchard, growing to supply her canners, and sells her product very reasonably. She had a case of assorted dried fruits and corn dried by the Plummer process and negotiating for another dryer of the same kind, so as to carry on this business on a larger scale. Girls are exclusively employed in the various departments, instead of Chinamen, showing a commendable spirit in utilizing white labor.

It seems that Industrial Hall was the place designated by the managers for Weeks of Art, yet we found many articles, which certainly should come under this head, scattered about the Pavilion. The idea was a good one to have music, art and natural history in proximity, and it is a pity that all the pictures should not have been in one collection as originally intended. The exhibition of this class was not as full as in some former years, and as a whole did not come up to the excellence of last year in design or finish. My J. Hansen, of Salem, showed some which have considerable merit for an amateur. Clyde B. Cooke had some pencil sketches hanging near by that give promise of future aspiration and inspiration. Walter G. Huston, aged 13, exhibited some pencil sketches which though crude, show a latent talent that should be cultivated. Miss Lilly Glenn had a nice painting. Mrs. DeVore Johnson had a number of excellent water color paintings of our native ferns and flowers, that seem to rivaled in their vivid loveliness. Mrs. Adelle L. Hallon had some portraits that were lifelike. To successfully delineate the "human face and form divine" is more difficult than to sketch nature in her various moods.

Our State Naturalist—though the State fails to give support to this scientific object—brought only a small part of his collection, and occupied a corner of Industrial Hall. Prof. Johnson has devoted much time to the study of Natural History, as may be seen by visiting the room devoted to this science, in the Capitol building. He is an enthusiast, and his labors so far have been almost entirely gratuitous. Other States realize the advantages of this study and foster and encourage such societies, while we, through our intelligent Legislature, ignore the whole thing. He displays at the fair some Oregon birds and eggs—noxioms and beneficial insects adorn the walls impaled on pins in large cases. The smaller animals and a porcupine from the Saniam, look like, while the gray squirrel and the chipmunk are gnawing the aromatic fir cone. Some shells, fossils and minerals help the exhibit. He has a collection of 1,000 pairs of beetles, no two being alike, from the huge June bug to a tiny thing scarcely to be seen, yet all are beetles. Dr. Matson, of Coos Bay, exhibited 12 varieties of stuffed birds, showing himself to be a good taxidermist, also had a specimen of electric scorpion from a mine discovered in Coquille valley, for polishing silver.

Premiums Awarded.

- DIVISION A. CLASS 1.—HORSES. THOROUGHBREDS. M. L. White, Willamette Slough, stallion 4 yr old and over, 1st prem. G. J. Basket, Dixie, Polk Co., stallion 2 yr old and over, Descentes, 1st p. Jno. F. Miller, Salem, stallion 4 yr old and over, Dr. Lindsey, 2 p. mare 2 yrs old and over, Molly Miller, 1 p. brood mare and foal Mansfield, 1st prem. breeding colt, 1st prem. N. Combs, Napa, Cal., mare 3 yrs old and over, Haldee, 2d prem. mare 3 yrs old and over, Saides, 1st prem. mare 2 yrs old and over, Ella Fay, 2d p. Committee—W. T. Newby, J. A. McCroff, R. B. Hays. Superintendent—Jerome A. Porter, Forest Grove. HORSES OF ALL WORK. J. W. Nesmith, Dixie, mare 2 yrs old, Queen, 1st prem. N. H. West, Seaside, W. T., stallion 3 yrs old and over, E. Lampton, 1 p. Sanford Watson, Zena, stallion 3 yrs old and upward, Custer, 2d p. J. A. Jones, Miller's Station, mare 3 yrs old and upward, Daisy, 1st p. Wm. Cole, Miller's Station, mare 3 yrs old and up, Fanny Patton, 1 p. A. W. Kinney, Salem, stallion 2 yrs old and up, 1st prem. W. Pickering, M'Minnville, stallion 2 yrs old and up, 2d prem. J. T. Apperson, Oregon City, stallion 1 yr old, Tim, 1st prem. P. R. Wilson, Salem, stallion 3 yr old, Tillamook Stranger, 2d p. J. A. Maser, Aurora, brood mare 4 yrs old and over, Fan, 2d p. A. Cowan, Albany, mare 2 yrs old and over, Fanny Fern, 2d p. mare 4 yrs old and over, Black Bess, 2d p. L. P. W. Quindy, Portland, stallion 4 yrs old and up, John, 2d p. R. A. Irvine, Lebanon, brood mare, and colt 4 yrs and up, 2d p. W. T. Newby, M'Minnville, stallion 4 yrs old and up, Wild Jim, 1st p. H. H. Savage, Salem, mare and colt 4 yrs old and up, Fanny and Carl, 1st prem. DIVISION B.—CATTLE. Superintendent—Thomas Cross, Salem. Henry Myer, Dallas, best herd heifers over 2 yrs, 1st prem. best herd heifers 1 yr and under 2 1st p. best calf 6 mos and under 1 yr bull, Doe, 1 p. best calf 6 mos and under 1 yr heifer, 1 p. best bull 3 yr old and up, Hannibal, 1st p.

- best bull of any age, sweepstakes, 1st p. best cow 3 yr old and over, Strawberry, 1 p. best heifer 1 yr old and under 2, Spot, 1 p. best fat heifer, 2 yrs old and up, Beauty, 1 p. best fat heifer 3 yrs old and up, Blossom, 1 p. H. H. Hastings, Dallas, bull 2 yr old and under 3, Hannibal, 1st p. calf 2 months and under 1 yr, Bossy, 1 p. best herd fine cows over 2 yrs, 2 p. graded calves under 6 mos, Beauty, 1st p. heifer 2 yrs under 3, Rosy, 2d prem. best milk cow, Rosney, 1st prem. R. C. & Cal Gear, Silverton, bull 3 yrs and over, Chorus, 1st prem. T. W. Davenport, Silverton, bull 3 yrs old and over, Visk, 1st prem. Peter Saxe & Son, San Francisco, bull 2 yrs old and under 3, Chimax, 1st p. bull under 2 and under 1, Donceasar, 2d p. bull 1 yr old and under 2, Chief, 1st prem. bull under 1 yr, Sweepstakes, 1st prem. cow 3 yrs old and over, Lady Thordale, 1 p. heifer 1 yr and under 2, Clara, 1st prem. heifer under 1 yr and over 6 mos, 1st p. bull over 3 yrs old, Woolmet, 1st prem. bull over 1 yr and under 2, Christopher, 1 p. cow 4 yrs old and over for sweepstakes, Lady Thordale, 2d prem. heifer calf under 1 yr for Sweepstakes, Harvest Queen, 1st prem. James Richards, Salem, bull 1 yr old and over, Ferdinand, 2d p. J. H. Albert, Salem, heifer calf 6 mos and under 1 yr, 1st prem. DIVISION C.—SHEEP. M. Wilkins, Willamette Forks, best pair ewe lambs, New Oxfordshire, 2d p. W. T. Newby, M'Minnville, best ram 2 yrs old and up, 1st p. best ram 1 yr old and up, Spanish Mer, 2 p. best ewe 2 yrs old and up, " " 2 p. best ewe 1 yr old and up, " " 1 p. best ram 1 yr old and up, Amer. Mer., 1 p. best ewe 2 yr of and up, " " 2d p. best ewe 1 yr old and up, " " 1 p. ram with 5 of his lambs silver medal, 1 p. J. L. Parrish, Salem, ewe 2 yrs old and up, Spanish Mer., 1st p. ewe 1 yr old and up, " " 2d p. pair ewe lambs, " " 2d p. pair of ram lambs, " " 2d p. John Minto, Salem, ram 1 yr and up, Spanish Merino, 1st p. pair ewe lambs, " " 1st p. ewe 2 yrs old and up, Amer. Merino, 1st p. ewe 1 yr old and up, " " 2d p. pair ewe lambs, " " 1 p. pair of ram lambs, " " 1st p. pair of ram lambs, " " 2d p. ewe over 2 yr, Graded fine wool sheep, 1 p. yearling ewe, " " 1 p. pair ewe lambs, " " 1 p. Mrs. R. Blacow, Centerville, Cal., ram 2 yrs old and over, Fr. Merino, 1st p. ram 1 yr old and over, " " 1st p. ram 1 yr old and over, " " 2d p. ewe 2 yrs old and over, " " 1st p. ewe 1 yr old and over, " " 1st p. ewe 1 yr old and over, " " 2d p. ram 1 yr and over, Graded fine wool, 1st p. G. H. McCorkle, Howell Prairie, best Angora buck over 2 yrs, 2d p. best 3 ewes over 2 yrs old, 2d p. best 3 ewes over 1 yr old, 2d p. best 3 buck lambs, 2d p. best 3 ewe lambs, 2d p. best single ewe shown by 1 person, 2d p. best single lamb owned by 1 person, 2d p. James Richards, Salem, best ram 2 yrs old, Cotswolds, 2d p. best ewe 2 yrs old, " " 2d p. best pair ram lambs, " " 2d p. best pair ewe lambs, " " 2d p. best yearling ewe, " " 2d p. James Withycombe, Hillsboro, best ram 2 yrs old, 2d p. best ewe 2 yrs old, 2d p. best pair ewe lambs, Cotswolds, 2d p. T. C. Shaw, Salem, best ewe 2 yrs old and over, 2d p. J. J. Shaw, Salem, Angora buck one yr old and over, 2d p. 3 Angora ewes 1 yr old, 2d p. 3 Angora ewe lambs, 2 p. H. Massey, Eola, best buck 1 yr old, 2d p. M. Wilkins, Willamette Forks, ewe over 2 yrs old, New Oxfordshire, 2d p. ewe ever 1 yr old, " " 2d p. pair ram lambs, " " 2d p.

—The Acting Postmaster General has ordered that no fines be imposed upon mail contractors or deductions be made from their pay because of failure or irregularity in the service in Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas on account of quarantine regulations adopted by various municipal authorities to prevent the spread of yellow fever. The late John Sasser, of Big Tree, Crook, Ga., was a punctual man. He spent one evening last week with his sweetheart, Miss Johnson, with whom he made an appointment for 4 p. m. next day. "Be there on time or I will kill myself," he said, as they parted. She wasn't, and when she did go to the trying place found him lying dead, with a rifle bullet through his head. The late Ex-Governor Sam. Bond was a native of Sing Sing, N. Y. He was first a druggist, then a dentist, then a Methodist minister, then a State Superintendent of Education, then a journalist, then a Confederate quartermaster, then a Territorial Governor, then a postmaster and then a State Printer, closing this varied and industrious career with journalism.

Max. Cline, of Dexter, Tex., was a bride of a month. One night last week two men crept to the window of the room where she slept, and placing the muzzle of a gun against her husband's head blew it off. His young wife sprang up to find her husband a bloody corpse, and by the light of the moon saw Luit Norsinger, a former suitor, with another assassin, running off.

This wheat crop of Pennsylvania for this year is now generally estimated at about 18,750,000 bushels. This is the best crop obtained since 1871, and averages a yield of about 13 1/2 bushels to the acre.

The American Prizes at Paris.

Although the American exhibitors at Paris were far too few in number to do complete justice to our country's industrial achievements, the proportion of the prizes announced shows the display to have been fairly creditable so far as it went. Just how many those prizes are it will be impossible to say positively until the official list is published. The (Paris) Continental Gazette, of September 12, however, gives a classified list of American prizes—"unofficial, but to be depended on so far as it goes"—which contains the names of five hundred and twenty exhibitors. Eight of these were awarded grand prizes; ninety-seven received gold medals; one hundred and thirty, silver medals; one hundred and seventy-six, bronze medals; one hundred and eight were honorably mentioned, and three—the Pacific Coast Mineral Exhibit, the Oregon State Commission and the United States Department of Agriculture—got diplomas of honor.

The full significance of these awards cannot be appreciated without a comparison of the numbers of American and other exhibitors in the several departments, so as to show the percentage of prize takers among them. That cannot yet be done; enough is known, however, to show that there has been no serious falling off in American progress, notwithstanding adverse times.

AN INTERESTING WRECK.—At low tide, at Monterey, Cal., a part of the wreck of a vessel, formerly the *Natalie*, can be seen, though very few who see it are aware that she was the ship on which Napoleon Bonaparte escaped from Elba 63 years ago. The old vessel, now slowly going to pieces in the Pacific, brought to California, in 1834, from Mexico, the colony of Uijas whose members intended to settle in what was then Sonoma county. Not liking Sonoma, they returned to Monterey, and gradually dwindled into indistinction, being typified by the ship that had transported them thither.

Australia has carried off the highest diploma for wheat at the Paris Exhibition. She gained a prize for each of seven samples of wheat and flour.—Adelaide wheat gained the gold medal at the London Exhibition of 1851.

A Remarkable Result. It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settle on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boscch's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 doses were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Drug stores in America.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. 21 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal. Imparts a thorough and practical education in all commercial and English branches French, German, Spanish, Drawing and Telegraphy. This school having great facilities, and enjoying a more extensive patronage than any similar institution on the Pacific Coast, continues to base its claims of recognition and patronage upon the good sense and enlightened judgment of the public.

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